

RECEIVED RDE

APR 25 1985

76

INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL RELEASES FROM
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

PRMT SECTION

FACILITY NAME: THE MAYTAG COMPANY

EPA I.D. NUMBER: IAD 005285689

LOCATION City Newton

State Iowa

1. Are there any of the following solid waste management units (existing or closed) at your facility? NOTE - DO NOT INCLUDE HAZARDOUS WASTE UNITS CURRENTLY SHOWN IN YOUR PART B APPLICATION. HOWEVER, TANKS AND/OR CONTAINERS WHICH STORE HAZARDOUS WASTES FOR LESS THAN NINETY DAYS SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
◦ Landfill	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Surface Impoundment	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Land Farm	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Waste Pile	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Incinerator	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Storage and/or Treatment Tank (Above Ground)	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Storage and/or Treatment Tank (Underground)	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Container Storage Area	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Injection Wells	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Wastewater Treatment Units	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>
◦ Elementary Neutralization Units	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Transfer Stations	<u>—</u>	<u>X</u>
◦ Waste Recycling Operations	<u>X</u>	<u>—</u>

2. If there are "Yes" answers to any of the items in Number 1 above, please provide a description of the wastes that were stored, treated or disposed of in each unit. In particular please focus on whether or not the wastes would be considered as hazardous wastes or solid wastes which contain hazardous constituents under RCRA. Also include any available data on quantities or volumes of wastes disposed of and the dates of disposal. Please also provide a description of each unit and include capacity, dimensions, location of each unit on a topographic map and a site plan if available.

See attached sheets.



R00338301
RCRA RECORDS CENTER

NOTE: Hazardous wastes are those identified in 40 CFR 261. Hazardous constituents are those listed in Appendix VIII of 40 CFR 261.

3. For the units noted in Number 1 above and also those hazardous waste units in your Part B application, please describe for each unit any data available on any prior or current releases of hazardous wastes or constituents to the environment that may have occurred in the past or still be occurring and any corrective measures or response which may have been taken.

Please provide the following information:

- a. Date of release
- b. Type of waste released
- c. Quantity or volume of waste released
- d. Describe nature of release (i.e., spill, overflow, ruptured pipe or tank, volatilization or release of air-borne wastes or constituents, etc)
- e. Describe nature and extent of any corrective measures or response to a release which was taken.

See attached sheets.


4. In regard to the prior releases described in Number 3 above, please provide (for each unit) any analytical data that may be available which would describe the nature and extent of environmental contamination that exists as a result of such releases. Please focus on concentrations of hazardous wastes or constituents present in contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water or air.

See attached sheets.

Signature and Certification

As with reports in RCRA Permit Applications, submittal of this information must contain the following certification and signature by a principal executive officer of at least the level of Vice President or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.


Signature

S. O. Swanger, Vice President, Manufacturing
Name and Title (Typed)

PLANT 2
NORTH
ENTRANCE

NORTH

PAINT FLUSH SOLVENT WASTE - DOO1
STORAGE CAPACITY: 9,000 GAL IN BLDG. 126

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK - DOO1
STORAGE CAPACITY: 400 GAL

DISCHARGE LOCATION FOR PLANT 1 CORROSIVE WASTES

LEGEND

--- OUTLINE OF CONVEYOR GALLERY ON ROOF

OUTLINE - GALLERY OVER GALLERY

INCINERATOR FOR MISC. FLAMMABLE SOLVENTS
STORAGE CAPACITY: 3,868 GAL
(INCINERATOR TANKS EMPTY)

OIL RECYCLE UNIT

HAZARDOUS WASTE
DRUM STORAGE AREA

WASTE PILE LOCATION
PLANT 2 WEST
ENTRANCE

FACTORY FLOOR REFERENCE ELEV. 205.00
NEWTON COURTHOUSE ELEVATION 200.00
NEWTON CITY GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES
LATITUDE 41 DEG 42 MIN 00 SEC
LONGITUDE 89 DEG 03 MIN 30 SEC
UTM COORDINATES
NORTHING 18775-4,616,000M
EASTING 18775-480,000M
ELEVATION 5,000 FEET
MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS
MERIDIAN NAD 83

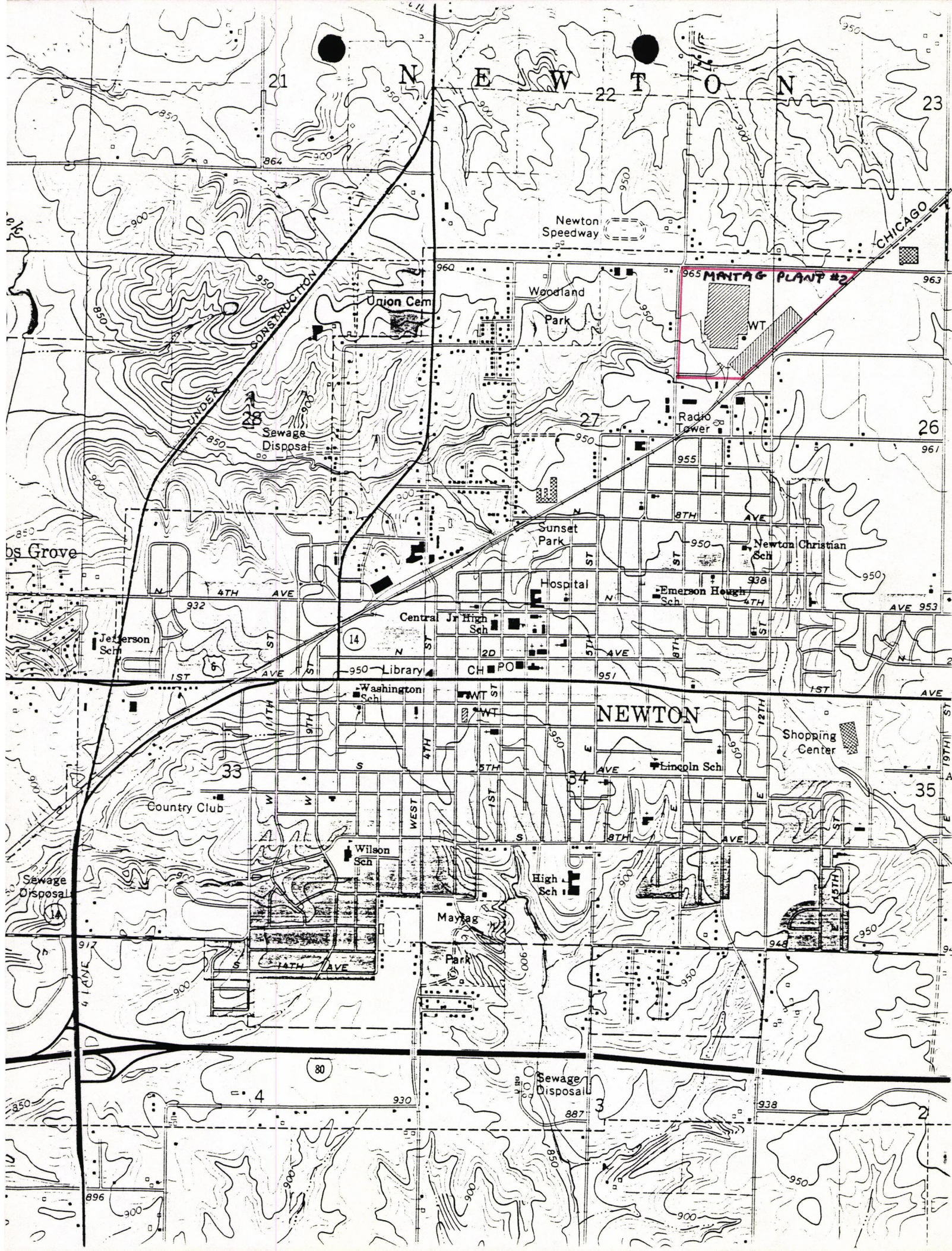
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PLANT 2 PLOT

(NOTE: PROPANE TANKS NUMBERED 112, 113, 118, 119, 123, 138, 139, 140 LOCATED ON WEST PROPERTY)

PLANT	ROOM	DATE	TIME	BY	REMARKS
1	101	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	101
2	102	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	102
3	103	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	103
4	104	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	104
5	105	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	105
6	106	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	106
7	107	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	107
8	108	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	108
9	109	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	109
10	110	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	110
11	111	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	111
12	112	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	112
13	113	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	113
14	114	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	114
15	115	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	115
16	116	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	116
17	117	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	117
18	118	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	118
19	119	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	119
20	120	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	120
21	121	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	121
22	122	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	122
23	123	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	123
24	124	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	124
25	125	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	125
26	126	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	126
27	127	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	127
28	128	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	128
29	129	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	129
30	130	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	130
31	131	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	131
32	132	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	132
33	133	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	133
34	134	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	134
35	135	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	135
36	136	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	136
37	137	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	137
38	138	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	138
39	139	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	139
40	140	10/1/80	10:00	J. J.	140

THE PLANT 2 PLOT E-5345



Container Storage Area

2. The container storage area consists of a 29.5 ft. x 27 ft. concrete slab which is sloped at 1/4-inch per foot to a sump. There is a 6-inch curb around the slab. Run off water collected in the sump is discharged manually with a gate valve through a 4-inch storm sewer after checking for contamination.

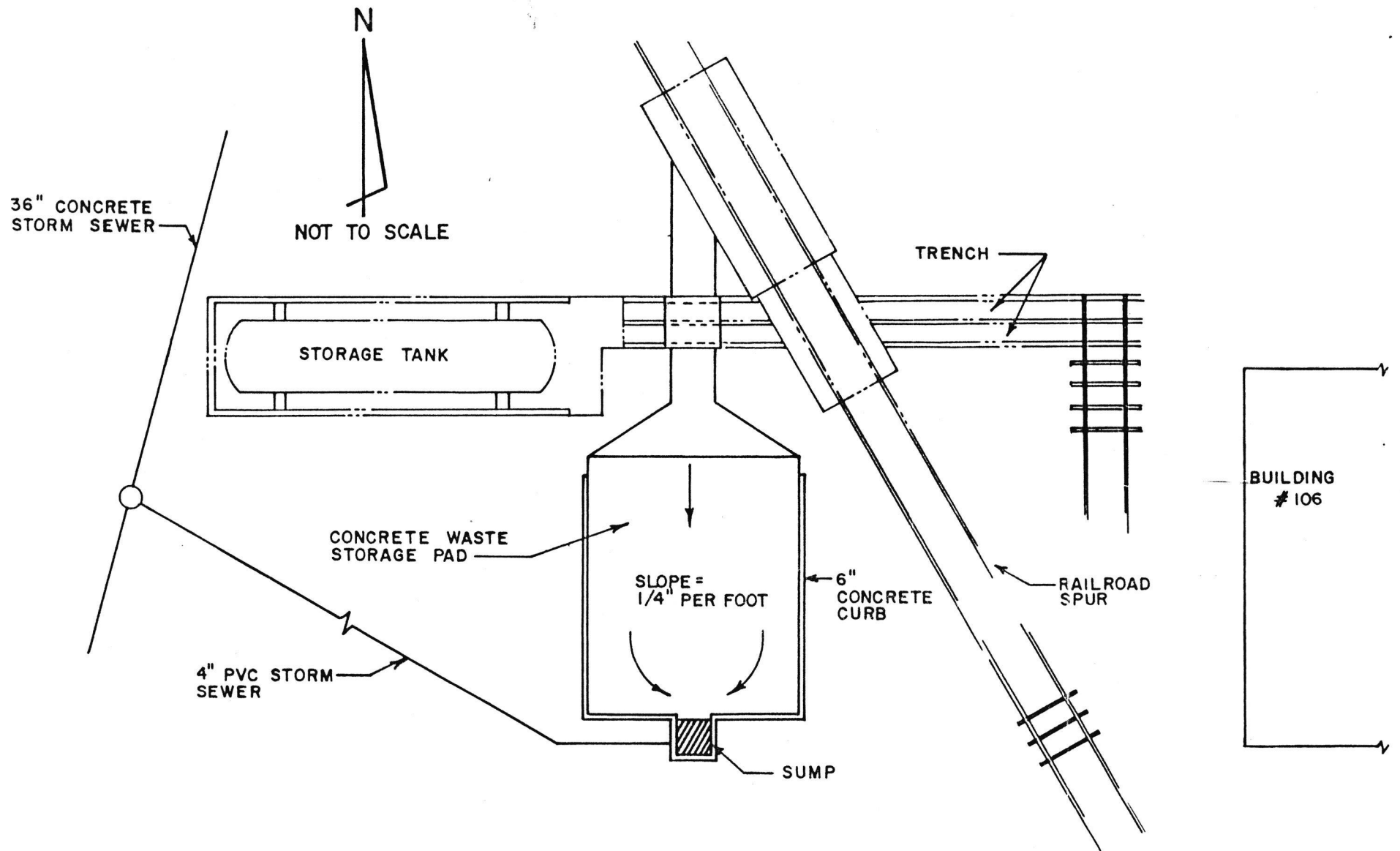
Wastes stored in this unit consist of ignitable liquid wastes, polymerized paint from an incinerator tank, and paint sludge from the incinerator tanks, all of which exhibit the characteristics of a D001 waste. Spent 1,1,1-trichloroethane and tetrachloroethylene (F001 wastes) are stored in this area for less than 90 days before they are shipped off site for reclamation. Incinerator ash is also stored in this unit and non-hazardous wastes containing 40 CFR Section 261 Appendix VIII constituents have been stored in this unit in the past.

F001 wastes have been sent out for reclamation from this site on:

12-19-84	7-55 gal. drums
2-28-85	8-55 gal. drums

More detailed information for this unit is contained in our closure plan which will be submitted this month.

3. A drum of D001 ignitable waste developed a pin hole leak and approximately 5 gallons of waste was released to the slab and sump. The waste in the drum was transferred to a good condition drum and the material in the sump and on the slab was cleaned up and drummed. No waste was released to the soil or to the water although some may have evaporated. This release occurred on 5-15-84.
4. No contamination exists as a result of the release described in Section 3.



MAYTAG CLOSURE PLAN

MAYTAG PLANT #2 WASTE STORAGE AREA

E.A. HICKOK & ASSOCIATES
HYDROLOGISTS-ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS-MINNESOTA

MAR. 1985

2

The Maytag Company
IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

Incinerator

2. The incinerator was used during the period of 1961 to November, 1981 to incinerate waste flush solvent which is a mixture of methyl ethyl ketone and toluene and exhibits the characteristics of a D001 waste, other miscellaneous D001 wastes and waste oils. The incinerator is a Prencos Model SF and operated approximately 10 days per month. The incinerator consists of a cylindrical combustion chamber 2 feet in diameter by 10 feet in length. The maximum operating temperature of the combustion chamber was 3000°F. with a normal design temperature of 2000°F. The normal maximum residence time of the chamber was 2.1 seconds. The combustion chamber is 6 inches thick and made of acid resistant alumina oxide. The normal minimum excess air rate was 70 percent and the design air flow rate was 3500 standard cubic feet per minute. The primary chamber temperature, waste feed flow rate, and primary chamber draft were monitored on the control panel.

Wastes were stored in two 8 ft. x 8 ft. x 3 ft high holding tanks and two 5 ft. x 6 ft. x 3 ft. high operating tanks. Two fuel oil tanks with the dimensions 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. high and 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 3 ft. high are located on the same slab as the holding and operating tanks. The wastes were pumped approximately 60 ft. to the incinerator and incinerated at a capacity of 20 gallons per hour. These tanks are now empty.

The total gallons incinerated during the period of 1972 to 1981 was 179,530. The volume incinerated per year is listed below:

1972	9,132 gallons	1977	25,232 gallons
1973	11,061 "	1978	24,034 "
1974	9,406 "	1979	20,211 "
1975	5,702 "	1980	29,269 "
1976	16,839 "	1981	28,644 "

This information is also contained in a closure plan for this unit which will be submitted this month.

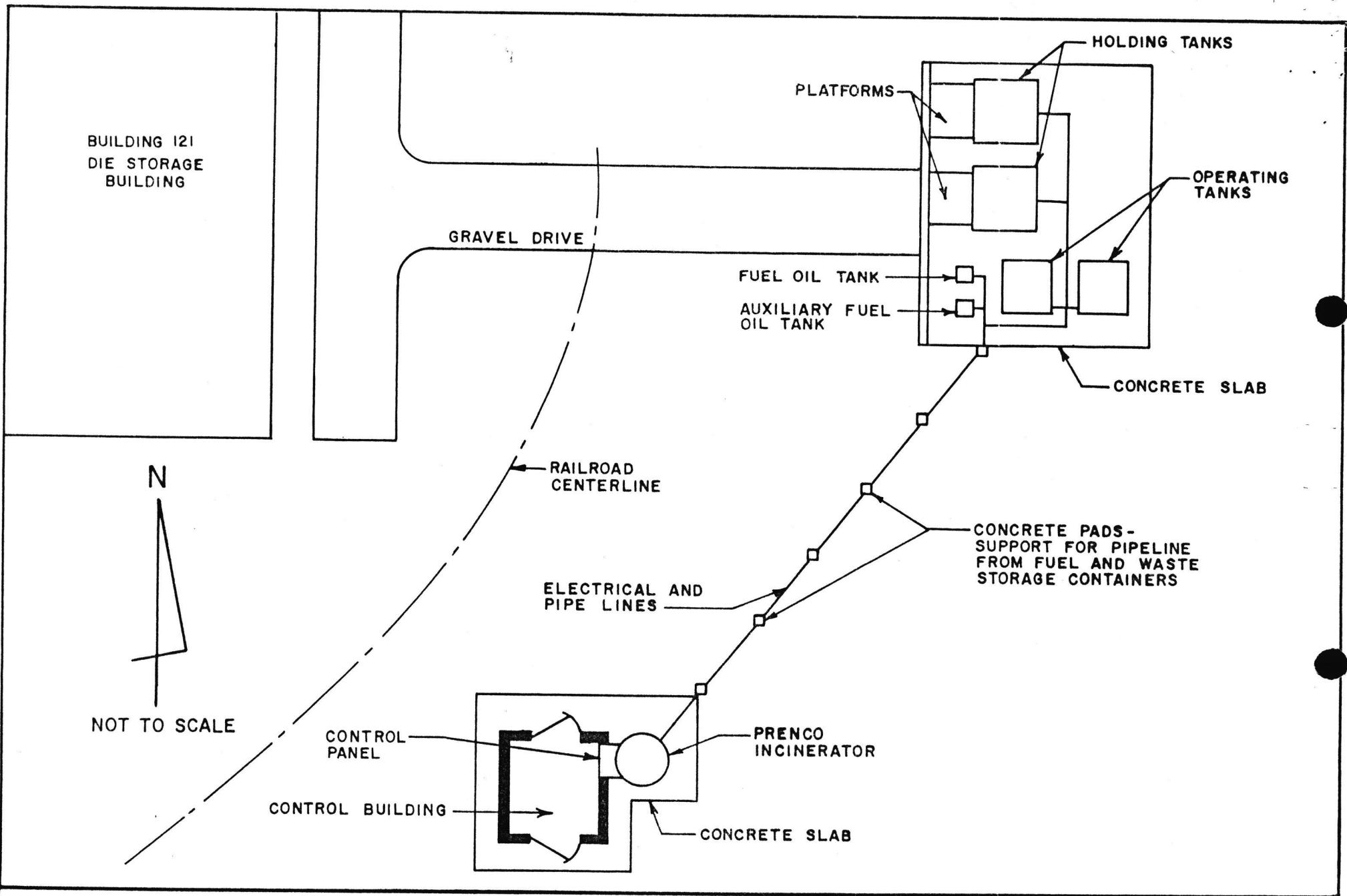
3. During the period of time this incinerator was in use, it appears that wastes were released. We do not have any details, other than the discovery of contaminated soil during preparation of our closure plan. We assume that the release(s) occurred prior to 1980. No corrective measures have been taken, but this subject will be addressed as part of our closure plan.

The Maytag Company
IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

4. Several surface soil samples were analyzed for solvents to determine whether or not any prior releases had occurred. In addition to these samples, a sample was collected 30 inches below the surface at a location south of the tank slab just to the east of the pipeline to the incinerator. This sample had shown the greatest surface contamination. The parameters detected and the concentration are listed below for the sample collected 30 inches below the surface:

1,1,1-trichloroethane	47	mg/kg
benzene	0.6	"
tetrachloroethane	21	"
toluene	2300	"
ethylbenzene	110	"
O & P-xylene	430	"
M-xylene	570	"

This sample was analyzed by the University Hygienic Laboratory by EPA Method 624 and EPA Method 625. The complete analytical report is attached.



MAYTAG CLOSURE PLAN	E.A. HICKOK & ASSOCIATES HYDROLOGISTS-ENGINEERS MINNEAPOLIS-MINNESOTA	MAR. 1985
PRENCO INCINERATOR SITE LAYOUT		3

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Next to Incinerator Operating Tank
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84
Date Sample Received: 10-23-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038

Analyte	Concentration (mg/kg)	%SD Precision	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit (mg/kg)
chloromethane	<0.5	± 10	86	0.5
bromomethane	<0.5	± 9	99	0.5
vinyl chloride	<0.5	± 8	102	0.5
chloroethane	<0.5	± 12	99	0.5
methylene chloride	<0.5	± 10	77	0.5
1,1-dichloroethene	<0.5	± 10	97	0.5
1,1-dichloroethane	<0.5	± 4	100	0.5
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	<0.5	± 10	76	0.5
chloroform	<0.5	± 3	99	0.5
1,2-dichloroethane	<0.5	± 3	92	0.5
1,1,1,-trichloroethane	47	± 2	110	0.5
carbon tetrachloride	<0.5	± 5	104	0.5
bromodichloromethane	<0.5	± 3	96	0.5
1,2-dichloropropane	<0.5	± 2	87	0.5
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	<0.5	± 4	86	0.5
trichloroethene	<0.5	± 7	69	0.5
dibromochloromethane	<0.5	± 11	92	0.5

Analytical Method: EPA Method 624

Analyst: G. Robertson and S. Chase
Verified: *SA*

Date Reported: 11-09-84

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Next to Incinerator Operating Tank
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84
Date Sample Received: 10-23-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038

Analyte	Concentration (mg/kg)	%SD Precision	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit (mg/kg)
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	<0.5	\pm 7	80	0.5
1,1,2-trichloroethane	<0.5	\pm 8	92	0.5
benzene	0.6	\pm 3	96	0.5
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	<2.5	\pm 23	84	2.5
bromoform	<0.5	\pm 16	96	0.5
tetrachloroethene	21	\pm 5	94	0.5
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	<0.5	\pm 12	98	0.5
toluene	2300	\pm 5	87	0.5
chlorobenzene	<0.5	\pm 9	88	0.5
ethylbenzene	110	\pm 8	88	0.5
acrolein	<12.5	ND	ND	12.5
acrylonitrile	<12.5	ND	ND	12.5
o + p xylene	430	ND	ND	0.5
m-xylene	570	ND	ND	0.5

Analytical Method: EPA Method 624

Analyst: G. Robertson and S. Chase

Verified: *LC*

Date Reported: 11-09-84

ND = Not Determined

D40/4-6038b

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Near Incinerator Tank, Plant No. 2
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84 Waste Treatment
Date Sample Received: 11-07-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038-6

Analyte	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Precision %SD	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	<4000	\pm 5	81	4000
1,4-dichlorobenzene	<2000	\pm 13	73	2000
1,3-dichlorobenzene	<2000	\pm 5	58	2000
1,2-dichlorobenzene	<2000	\pm 11	92	2000
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether	<1000	\pm 8	91	1000
Hexachloroethane	<2000	\pm 6	65	2000
Nitrobenzene	<4000	\pm 16	96	4000
Isophorone	<1000	\pm 5	77	1000
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	<4000	\pm 5	77	4000
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	<2000	\pm 5	84	2000
Naphthalene	<1000	\pm 5	72	1000
1,3-hexachlorobutadiene	<4000	\pm 5	60	4000
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<4000	\pm 6	41	4000
2-chloronaphthalene	<1000	\pm 5	78	1000
Acenaphthylene	<2000	\pm 7	75	2000
Dimethyl phthalate	<1000	\pm 8	48	1000

Analytical Method: EPA Method 625

Analyst: D. Kinney

Verified: *[Signature]*

Date Reported: 11-09-84

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Near Incinerator Tank, Plant No. 2
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84 Waste Treatment
Date Sample Received: 11-07-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038-6

Analyte	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Precision %SD	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	<4000	\pm 5	84	4000
N-nitrosodimethylamine	<10,000	\pm 10	37	10,000
Acenaphthene	<2000	\pm 6	65	2000
Diethyl phthalate	<2000	\pm 5	57	2000
Fluorene	<2000	\pm 5	55	2000
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	<4000	\pm 6	45	4000
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	<2000	\pm 5	162	2000
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	<4000	\pm 6	61	4000
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	<4000	\pm 6	59	4000
Hexachlorobenzene	<4000	\pm 9	74	4000
Benzidine	<35,000	\pm 5	76	35,000
Phenanthrene	<1000	\pm 5	86	1000
Anthracene	<1000	\pm 5	103	1000
Di-n-butyl phthalate	<2000*	\pm 5	89	2000
Fluoranthene	<1000	\pm 5	95	1000
Pyrene	<1000	\pm 5	95	1000
2,6-dinitrotoluene	<10,000	\pm 15	85	10,000
2,4-dinitrotoluene	<10,000	\pm 13	60	10,000

Analytical Method: EPA Method 625

Analyst: D. Kinney

Verified: *[Signature]*

Date Reported: 11-09-84

*Analyte detected but amount present
is less than Quantitation Limit.

D40/4-6038-6b

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Near Incinerator Tank, Plant No. 2
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84 Waste Treatment
Date Sample Received: 11-07-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038-6

Analyte	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Precision %SD	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)
Butyl benzyl phthalate	<4000	\pm 5	94	4000
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	<4000*	\pm 5	78	4000
Di-n-octyl phthalate	<4000	\pm 5	97	4000
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<4000	\pm 5	84	4000
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<4000	\pm 5	74	4000
Chrysene	<1000	\pm 5	83	1000
Benzo(a)anthracene	<4000	\pm 5	84	4000
Indeno(1,2,3-C,D)pyrene	<10,000	\pm 10	100	10,000
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	<10,000	\pm 10	94	10,000
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	<10,000	\pm 10	77	10,000
Benzo(a)pyrene	<4000	\pm 14	80	4000
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	<10,000	\pm 5	90	10,000
2-nitrophenol	<10,000	\pm 11	97	10,000
Phenol	<2000	\pm 6	34	2000
2,4-dimethyl phenol	<4000	\pm 5	25	4000
2,4-dichlorophenol	<4000	\pm 5	114	4000

Analytical Method: EPA Method 625

Analyst: D. Kinney

Verified: *~ ~*

Date Reported: 11-09-84

*Analyte detected but amount present is
less than Quantitation Limit.

D40/4-6038-6c

UNIVERSITY HYGIENIC LABORATORY
Analytical Report

Client: Jeffrey King, Maytag Company
Client Address: 403 W 4th Street N, Newton, Iowa 50208

Client Sample Identification: Soil Near Incinerator Tank, Plant No. 2
Date Sample Collected: 10-22-84 Waste Treatment
Date Sample Received: 11-07-84

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

UHL Lab No. 4-6038-6

Analyte	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)	Precision %SD	Accuracy (%Recovery)	Quantitation Limit ($\mu\text{g/kg}$)
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	<5000	± 14	85	5000
4-chloro-3-methyl phenol	<5000	± 12	78	5000
2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	<30,000	± 13	81	30,000
4-nitrophenol	<20,000	± 12	74	20,000
2,4-dinitrophenol	<50,000	± 5	38	50,000
Pentachlorophenol	<10,000	± 5	128	10,000
2-chlorophenol	<4000	± 6	73	4000

Analytical Method: EPA Method 625

Analyst: D. Kinney
Verified:
Date Reported: 11-09-84

The Maytag Company
IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

Above Ground Storage Tanks

2. Two tanks are currently used for less than 90 day storage of Paint Department flush solvent which is a mixture of methyl ethyl ketone, toluene and paint and exhibits the characteristics of a D001 waste. This material is recycled off site, repurchased, and reused by us.

The tanks have a capacity of 4580 gallons each, are located in the Paint Mix Building, Building 126, are constructed of mild steel and are unlined. These tanks were installed in 1967.

Disposal dates and volumes are:

3-01-85	5438 gallons	8-12-83	5024 gallons
1-09-85	5500 gallons	5-13-83	5411 gallons
10-18-84	5380 gallons	2-08-83	5400 gallons
8-22-84	5740 gallons	11-16-82	5391 gallons
6-12-84	5402 gallons	8-25-82	4719 gallons
4-03-84	5528 gallons	6-2-82	5083 gallons
2-03-84	5107 gallons	4-1-82	5460 gallons
10-27-83	5500 gallons	1-19-82	3000 gallons

3. No release of ignitable waste from these tanks has occurred.

The Maytag Company
IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

Underground Storage Tank

2. A 400-gallon mild steel tank with an asphaltic exterior has been used in the past to periodically collect solvent from flushing hoses prior to the unloading of tankers of solvent. This waste exhibits the characteristics of a D001 waste. This was pumped out when the flush solvent tanks were pumped out. Waste solvent was last added to this tank approximately six months ago. We plan to discontinue the use of this tank which was installed in 1967. Prior to 1982, this tank was utilized to collect waste flush solvent (mixture of methyl ethyl ketone, toluene and paint which exhibits the characteristics of a D001 waste).
3. To our knowledge, no release of waste from this tank has occurred.

Waste Recycling Operation

2. We utilize a waste oil reclamation process which splits the emulsion in soluble oils and separates the oil in oil/water mixtures. The oil is then pumped to the Power Plant and burned in a boiler to produce steam. The water is treated in our wastewater treatment plant. This oil is not subject to regulation according to Section 261.6 (a). This wastestream is considered a waste which contains hazardous constituents.

The amounts of waste oil treated and the amounts of oil reclaimed and pumped to the Power Plant for the past several years are listed below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Waste Oil Treated,*gal</u>	<u>Oil Reclaimed, gal</u>
1979	283,900	54,038
1980	226,765	50,295
1981	156,674	31,647
1982	173,166	24,678
1983	276,241	33,034
1984	280,364	31,488

* Waste oil/water mixtures and oil in water emulsions.

The process consists of an underground tank with two sections, each having a capacity of 10,080 gallons. One section is used as a receiving tank for the waste material while the other section is used as a holding tank for the reclaimed oil. The emulsions are split in a 5,800 gallon above-ground tank with heat and sulfuric acid and decanted in a 4,400 gallon above-ground tank with a conical bottom.

3. We are not aware of any releases to the environment from this process.

·The Maytag Company
·IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

Wastewater Treatment Unit

2. The following storage and treatment tanks are located in Waste Treatment:

One 300,000 gal. surge tank (49'x52'x18'D)
One 25,000 gal. concentrated acid collection tank (15'x20'x13'D)
One 25,000 gal. concentrated alkali collection tank
(15'x20'x13'D)
One 55,000 gal. equalization tank (33'x20'x13'D)
One 55,000 gal. chromium equalization-reduction tank
(33'x20'x13'D)
Two 6,800 gal. chromium-reduction tanks (9'x9'x13'D)
Two 4,000 gal. solid alkali dissolution tanks (9'x9'x8'D)
One 9,000 gal. neutralization tank (9'x12'x13'D)
Two 11,500 gal. electrocoat paint rinse collection-treatment
tanks (14'x10'x12'D)
One 11,500 gal. miscellaneous waste treatment tank
(14'x10'x12'D)
Three 11,500 gal. sludge holding tanks (14'x10'x12'D)
One 15,000 gal. sludge decant water tank (13'x11'x16'6"D)
One 13,000 gal. reclaim water pump (11'x11'x16'6"D)
One 200,000 gal reclaim water clarifier (50' diameter x
13'6" D)
One 127,000 gal. reclaim water storage (50' diameter x
8'6"D)

The wastes treated in the wastewater treatment plant include hazardous wastes exhibiting the characteristics of corrosivity (D002), and EP toxicity (D007) as well as wastes which contain hazardous constituents. In addition, a F006 sludge*(See P.3) is generated during the treatment process.

Wastes from the Electroplating Department are generated by cleaning, pickling, zinc plating and chromium plating operations. Wastes contributed from these operations are silicated alkaline cleaners, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, zinc, chromates, brighteners, and wetting agents.

Wastes from the Sheet Metal Department are generated by cleaning and dry coating operations. These operations generate silicated alkaline cleaners, nitrites, phosphates, soaps, oils, and greases.

Wastes from the Porcelain Department are generated by cleaning, pickling, nickel flash, ground coat, and cover coat operations. These operations generate silicated alkaline cleaners, sulfuric acid, nickel sulfate, iron sulfate, bentonite, clays, titanium dioxide, zirconium oxide, borax, potassium carbonate, potassium nitrite, silica and metal oxides.

Wastes from the Paint Department are generated by cleaning, zinc phosphatizing, water-based primer (electrocoat) application, water from water-curtain spray booths for the application of solvent-base top coat, and alkaline hanger stripper operations. These operations generate alkaline cleaners, zinc compounds, phosphates, nickel compounds, chromium compounds, phosphoric acid, nitrites, alkaline sludge from the hanger stripper, cathodic and anodic electrocoat rinse solutions containing pigment resins, diisopropanolamine, butyl cellosolve, mineral spirits and hexyl cellosolve.

Waste Treatment operations consist of reduction of the hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium, neutralization of acid and alkaline wastes, flocculation, precipitation, sedimentation, and vacuum filtration of the sludge. Water-based anodic and cathodic electrocoat paint wastes and alkaline sludge from the paint hanger stripper are treated in this system. Water from our oil treatment process also is introduced into the waste treatment process after demulsification with heat and sulfuric acid. Chemicals used in the Waste Treatment operations include: sulfur dioxide, hydrated lime, aluminum sulfate, poly-electrolyte, calcium hypochlorite, sodium bisulfite, sulfuric acid, and sodium hydroxide.

Wastes are treated on a daily basis, 5 days per week, and consist of the following volumes:

Porcelain	151,000 gal. per day
Metal Finishing	589,000 gal. per day
Waste Treatment (internal processes)	171,000 gal. per day
Product Test/Cooling Water	162,000 gal. per day

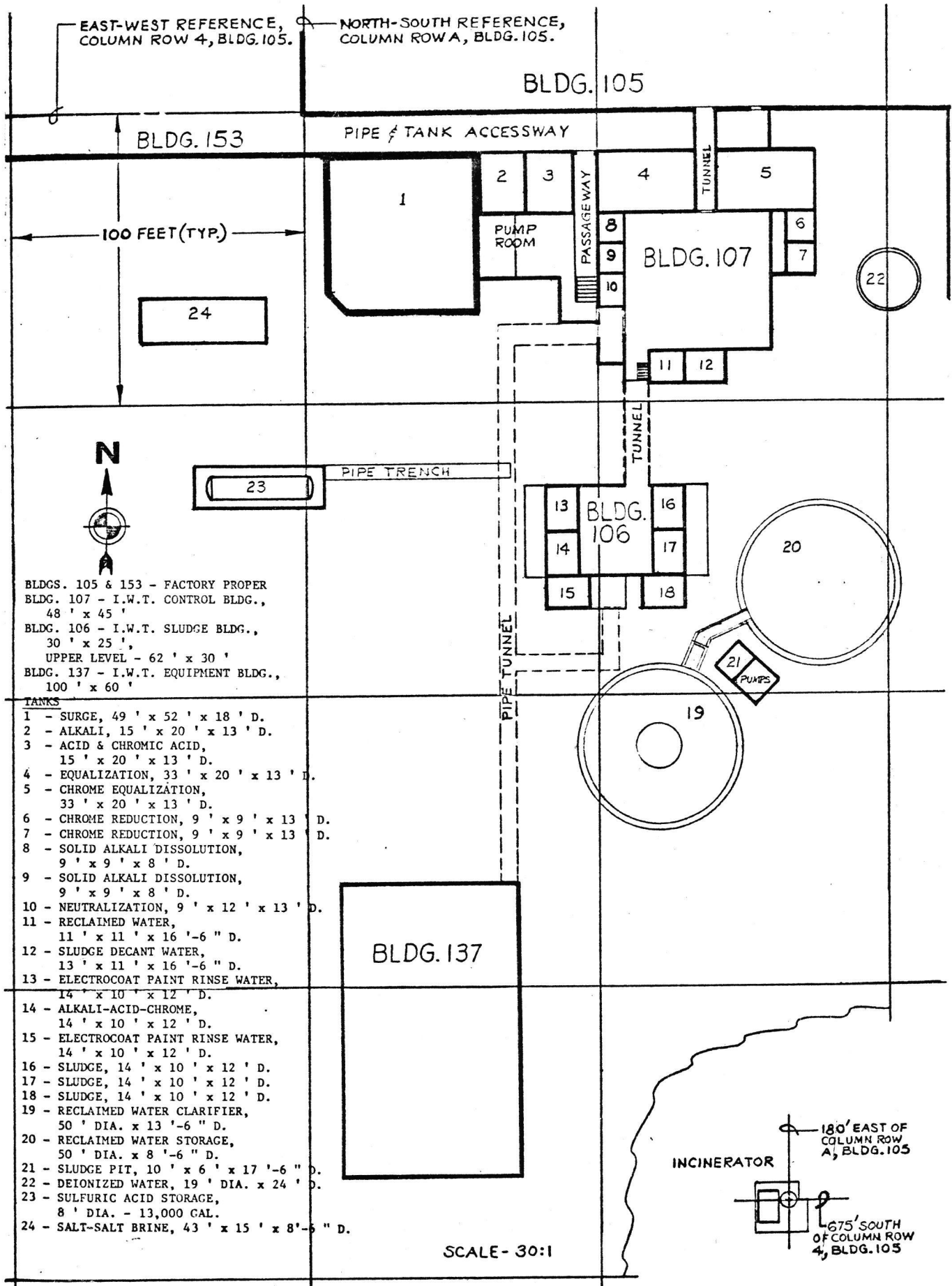
An average of 46,000 gal. per day is discharged to the sanitary sewer, 487,000 gal. per day are discharged per our NPDES permit and the remainder of the water is recirculated for reuse in the plant.

3. We are not aware of any releases to the environment from the storage or treatment tanks. On March 8, 1984, approximately 300 gallons of a waste solution containing 21 mg/liter hexavalent chromium was spilled when a portable tank rolled forward. The spill occurred on the concrete slab immediately to the east of our Water Treatment Control Building. Sodium metabisulfite was spread in the path of and on the surface of the spilled liquid. The spill flowed across the pad onto the soil. Water samples from the ditch that this area drains to were analyzed for chromium, but we did not detect any abnormal concentrations of chromium. Our plant effluent discharges to this same ditch. This spill was reported to the Iowa Department of Water, Air, and Waste Management.

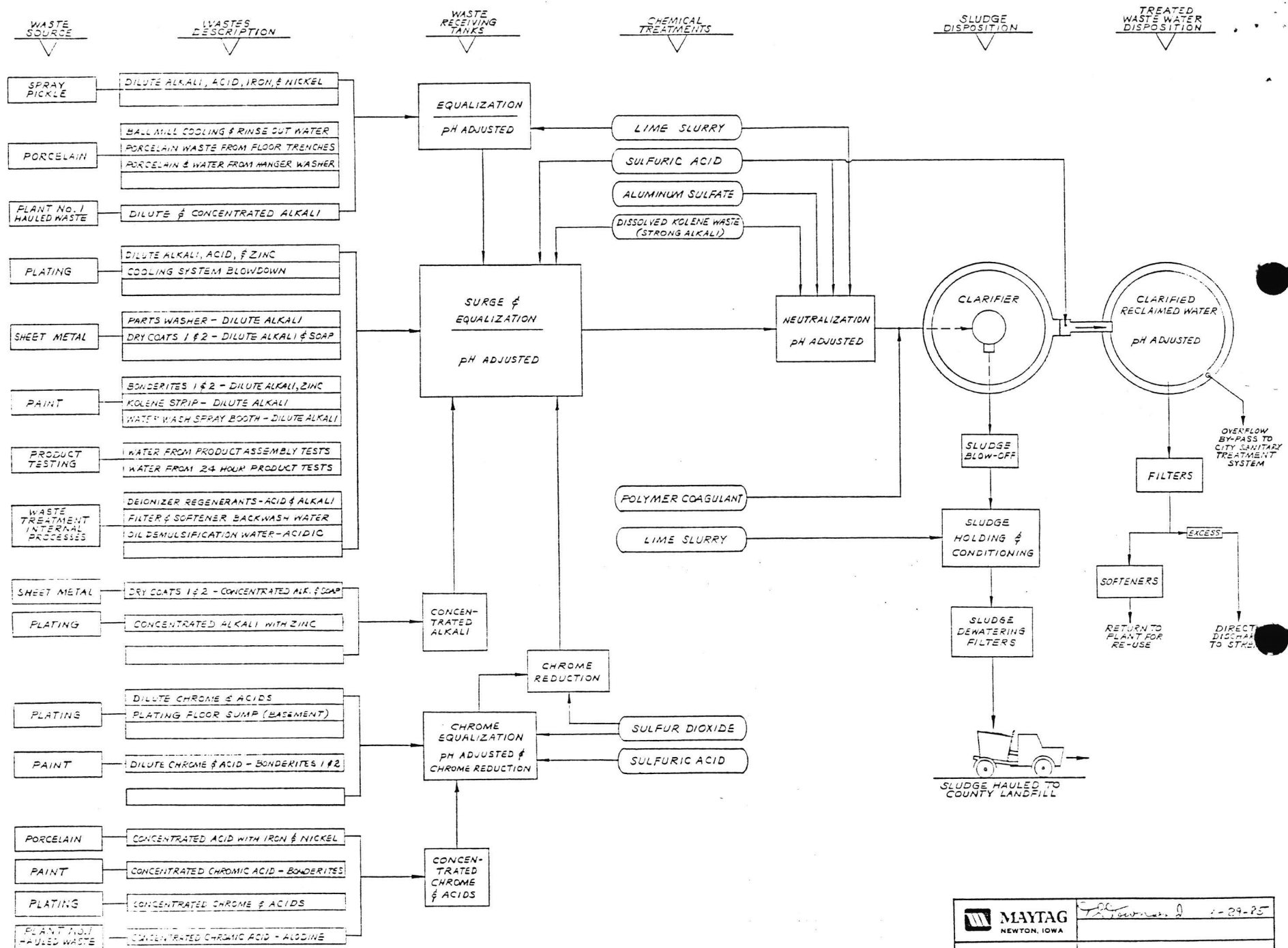
4. We don't feel any contamination exists as a result of this spill. The results of the water samples collected from the ditch immediately to the east of our plant are listed below:

<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hexavalent Chromium</u>	<u>Total Chromium</u>
3-09-84	9:10 AM	<0.005mg/l	0.07mg/l
3-12-84	3:15 PM	0.006mg/l	<0.05mg/l
3-13-84	9:40 AM	<0.005mg/l	0.05mg/l

* We were granted a temporary exclusion for this waste in 1981.



SCHEMATIC FLOW OF MANUFACTURING WASTES TREATED BY THE WASTE & WATER TREATMENT PLANT
THE MAYTAG COMPANY, PLANT NO. 2, NEWTON, IOWA



The Maytag Company
IAD 005285689
Newton, IA

Waste Pile

2. We stored F006 sludge from our Waste Treatment operation between November 1980 and July 1981 in a waste pile. This was originally improperly identified as a surface impoundment in our Hazardous Waste Permit Application dated November 17, 1980, since it is a bermed area. After we received a temporary exclusion for this waste, the material in the waste pile (approximately 815 tons) was treated the same as the material for which we received a temporary exclusion and disposed of. Our Hazardous Waste Permit was revised on 1-24-83 to reflect this.

Porcelain enameling coating waste was also stored in this area prior to disposal. 206 tons were disposed of during September and October, 1982 and 206 tons were disposed of during September and October, 1984 at the Blackhawk County Landfill. This material is now being collected in a 20 cubic yard covered box and disposed of at the Blackhawk County Landfill. This solid waste contains small amounts of 40CFR Part 261 Appendix VIII constituents.

3. We have no information regarding any release to the environment from this unit.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT, THE MAYTAG COMPANY, PLANT NO. 2, NEWTON, IOWA

